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 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

50X1-HUM

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR
 SUBJECT Geographic - Weather conditions
 Economic - Crop conditions
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper
 WHERE PUBLISHED Moscow
 DATE PUBLISHED 26 Apr - 9 May 1953
 LANGUAGE Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1953

DATE DIST. 7 Aug 1953

NO. OF PAGES 6

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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SOURCE Sel'skoye Khozyaystvo.USSR WEATHER AND CROP INFORMATION, 25 APRIL - 8 MAY 1953

Underlined dates refer to days of publication. All temperatures are in degrees centigrade.

26 April

On 25 April, moderately warm weather with daytime temperatures of 13-15 degrees above zero continued in most of the European USSR. In the Urals and Volga Region, temperatures were 17-18 degrees. It was cooler in the southwest. The thermometer registered 10 degrees above zero in Minsk, Orel, and Kishinev, 9 in Odessa and Kiev, and 8 in Kursk and L'vov.

Rains fell during the day in eastern Belorussia and Smolenskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Bryanskaya, and Orlovskaya oblasts. Precipitation was also recorded in the western Ukraine and in Kurskaya, Voronezhskaya, Stalingradskaya, and Astrakanskaya oblasts. During the last 12 hours of 24 April, rains fell throughout the Northern Caucasus, in Rostovskaya Oblast, and in that portion of the Lower Volga Region west of the Volga River. Precipitation during the last 2 days amounted to more than 20 millimeters in many areas of the Northern Caucasus, the Lower Volga Region, and chernozem zone.

Soil moisture conditions were good everywhere, and the development of crops was proceeding normally. Winter crops had entered the stemming-out stage in Kurskaya Oblast. Sowing of spoked grain crops was continuing in Orlovskaya and Tul'skaya oblasts. The soil was in condition for working in southern Arkhangel'skaya Oblast.

Due to the warm and mostly dry weather prevailing in Western Siberia, sowing of spring crops was getting under way earlier than usual.

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28 April

On 27 April, overcast weather with rain prevailed in the eastern half of Belorussia, the western and central regions of the European USSR, throughout the central chernozem zone, in the northern Ukraine, and in Rostovskaya, Saratovskaya, and Stalingradskaya oblasts. On this day, total precipitation amounted to from 5 to 11 millimeters in some areas and even 16 millimeters in Smolenskaya Oblast. Light rains also fell in southern Turkmenistan and at some places in Uzbekistan.

Cold weather prevailed in the Baltic republics, western Belorussia, and the Ukraine. Daytime temperatures were 8-10 degrees above zero in Riga, Minsk, and L'vov. At night, light frosts were observed in some places. In the rest of the European USSR, daytime temperatures ranged from 12 to 17 degrees.

The warmest weather was recorded in the northeast: daytime temperatures in Kazan' and Syktyvkar rose to 18 degrees. Warm weather also prevailed in Western Siberia.

The weather was warm everywhere in Central Asia. Soil temperatures at a depth of 10 centimeters ranged from 20-23 degrees.

29 April

On 28 April, cloudy weather without precipitation prevailed in most of the European USSR. Rains continued, mostly during the first 12 hours of the day, in the central regions and central chernozem zone. Warmer weather and cessation of rainfall in the Baltic republics and Belorussia created favorable conditions for carrying out all types of field work.

On 28 April, daytime temperatures ranged between 12 and 16 degrees above zero almost everywhere, although they were between 13 and 20 degrees in L'vov, Rostov on the Don, Kishinev, Simferopol', and Krasnodar.

Soil temperatures were 12-14 degrees above zero in the southern Ukraine, Crimea, and Moldavia. Maize was being planted in some areas; tomato plants were being transplanted. It was reported from Yalta, that tobacco plants were being transplanted in that area.

During the first 12 hours of 29 April, warm weather prevailed in the northeastern European USSR and Western Siberia. Noon temperatures were 12 degrees above zero in Tobol'sk, 16 in Barnaul and Syktyvkar, and 19 in Novosibirsk. However, considerably colder weather was expected; at night, temperatures in southern Western Siberia were expected to drop to 3 degrees below zero or lower.

Sowing of early spring crops began 10 days earlier than in 1952 in southern Sverdlovskaya Oblast.

Slightly warmer weather was observed in Eastern Siberia, while hot weather had come to Central Asia. Noon temperatures rose to 25 degrees in Tashkent and 27 in Stalinabad. Rains fell in some areas of Kirgizia.

30 April

On 29 April, it became warmer in the central regions of the European USSR; no precipitation was recorded. Conditions were favorable for successfully carrying out field work. Daytime temperatures were 12 degrees in Moscow and 16 in Gor'kiy. Light rains were observed in the area from Cheboksary to Kuybyshev. Heavy rains fell in Izmail'skaya Oblast.

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Cloudy weather without precipitation prevailed in the rest of the European USSR. The highest temperature was 19 degrees, recorded in Odessa, Rostov on the Don, Kishinev, Kuybyshev, and Ufa.

It became considerably cooler in the northern agricultural zone of Siberia. Warm weather continued everywhere in Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan.

1 May

On 30 April, cloudy weather prevailed in most of the European USSR, except the central regions. Rains, totaling up to 8 millimeters in some places, continued in the Middle Volga Region. Light rains fell in the western Ukraine and the foothill areas of the Northern Caucasus. Temperatures dropped below 12 degrees above zero in only a few places; they were 17 degrees in Moscow and Gor'kiy.

Warm weather together with adequate soil moisture favored the germination of seeds, the growth of winter crops and perennial grasses, and the performance of all types of field work.

It became warmer in Western Siberia. Daytime temperatures were 14 degrees (as compared with 4 degrees on 29 April) above zero in Tobol'sk, 13 in Omsk, and 10 in Novosibirsk and Barnaul.

Cold weather was observed around Krasnoyarsk, where temperatures dropped below zero.

In Central Asia, temperatures fell somewhat after rain had fallen. In most areas, temperatures ranged from 20 to 22 degrees.

4 May

No weather and crop information was published on this date.⁷

5 May

As a result of recent rains, soil moisture increased throughout the European USSR. Conditions for the development of crops became very good. An especially favorable situation was created in the south, where agricultural crops were enjoying intensive growth.

On 4 May, the weather was warm and there was little precipitation throughout the area south of a line running from L'vov through Kiev, Kursk, Voronezh, and Stalingrad.

During the first 12 hours of the 24-hour period, precipitation occurred in Belorussia, some central regions, the Middle Volga Region, and the Urals. Snow fell around Ufa and Sverdlovsk and in Komi ASSR.

Cool weather with precipitation was observed on 4 May in Western Siberia and adjoining areas of Kazakhstan; temperatures there ranged between 7 and 10 degrees.

In the eastern and southern portions of Kazakhstan, the weather was hot, with temperatures rising to 25-27 degrees. No precipitation was recorded.

Rain fell in the Stalinabad and Tashkent regions of Central Asia; noon temperatures were 17-18 degrees.

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6 May

On 5 May, very warm, dry weather, favorable for field work and the growth of crops, continued in most of the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Caucasus, and the Lower Volga Region. The soil-moisture supply for growing crops was very good in this zone as a result of rains which fell recently. Temperatures ranged from 18-22 degrees.

It was cool in the remaining greater portion of the European USSR; showers fell in many areas. Daytime temperatures were about 10-14 degrees in the northern Ukraine, the western portion of the central zone, and the Middle Volga Region. Owing to recent rains, the topsoil was in a thoroughly moist condition in most of these areas. The cool, rainy weather had served to promote good root development of winter crops.

Cool weather, prevailing in the Urals, spread to Kazakhstan and Western Siberia. Noon temperatures did not rise higher than one degree below zero in Sverdlovsk, zero in Tobol'sk, and 2 degrees above zero in Omsk; daytime temperatures were 3 degrees above zero in Akmolinsk and 6 in Semipalatinsk. Snow fell in the Urals and northern Kazakhstan.

During the first 12 hours of 5 May, quite heavy rains fell in Western Siberia. During the first 5 days of May, about 30 millimeters of precipitation had fallen in the area south of Omsk, 20 in Novosibirskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts, and 16 in Altayskiy Kray. This moisture created favorable growing conditions for agricultural crops. Warm, dry weather continued in Eastern Siberia.

Rains also fell in the mountainous areas of Central Asia. In most areas of the Central Asian republics, daytime temperatures rose to 14-20 degrees.

7 May

During the first 12 hours of 6 May, cloudy weather with rains, which totaled 5-6 millimeters in some places, prevailed over a wide area including the central and central chernozem regions, the Middle Volga Region as far as Saratov, the northern Ukraine, and eastern Belorussia. Daytime temperatures were 6 degrees above zero in Gor'kiy, 8 in Moscow, 9 in Kursk, 11 in Kiev, and 12 in Minsk.

It was very cold in the northern European USSR. Daytime temperatures were 2 degrees below zero in Arkhangel'sk, one below in Petrozavodsk, 2 above in Leningrad, and 3 above in Sverdlovsk. Wet snow fell in some areas including Leningrad and Molotov.

Warm, dry weather prevailed in most of the Ukraine, in the Crimea, Northern Caucasus, and the Lower Volga Region. Daytime temperatures were 18 degrees in Voroshilovgrad and Saratov and 20 in Stalingrad and Rostov on the Don.

Winter rye was entering the stemming-out stage in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast. Cabbage was being transplanted at some places in Poltavskaya Oblast. Plums and pears were blossoming in Moldavia. Potatoes were being planted in some parts of Estonia.

It was warm in the Transcaucasus. The daytime temperature in Yerevan was 20 degrees. Cotton was sprouting around Kirovabad in Azerbaydzhuskaya SSR.

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It was rather cold in Western Siberia. The daytime temperature was 6 degrees above zero in Novosibirsk. The rain belt moved into Krasnoyarskiy Kray.

It was very warm in Central Asia. The daytime temperature in Stalinabad was about 25 degrees. Rains continued to fall in Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan, principally in the foothill areas. Cotton was sprouting on the fields of Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast.

8 May

On 7 May, it became considerably colder in the western and central regions of the European USSR. In the Baltic republics, Belorussia, and the central chernozem zone, temperatures dropped 10-12 degrees during the 24-hour period. Noon temperatures were 2 degrees below zero in Leningrad, zero in Petrozavodsk, one degree above zero in Vologda and Minsk, 2 degrees above in Riga, 5 in Orel and Gor'kiy, 6 in Moscow, and 7 in Tambov, Voronezh, and L'vov. During the first 12 hours of 7 May, snow fell in the Baltic republics and Belorussia.

Warm, dry weather, favorable for the sowing of spring crops and the growth of winter crops, prevailed in the southern Urals, the Middle Volga Region, and the Lower Volga Region. Daytime temperatures rose to 10 degrees in Kirov, 15 in Ufa, 16 in Sverdlovsk, 19 in Chkalov, 20 in Kuybyshev and Stalingrad, and 22 in Saratov.

Slightly cooler weather accompanied by light rains prevailed in the Ukraine, the Crimea, and the Northern Caucasus. Spring grain crops had entered the bushing stage in Moldavia and the southern Ukraine. Sunflowers were sprouting in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast and sugar beets in southern Kurskaya Oblast.

Temperatures were gradually rising in Western Siberia; the rains had almost ceased.

It was dry and very warm in Kazakhstan and the Central Asian republics. Daytime temperatures rose to 15 degrees in Semipalatinsk, 18 in Akmolinsk, 19 in Aktyubinsk and Kzyl-Orda, 25 in Tashkent, and 30 in Ashkhabad. Cotton had entered the three-leaf stage and alfalfa was blooming in Bukharskaya Oblast.

9 May

On 8 May, cool weather with precipitation prevailed in most of the European USSR. At night, temperatures dropped to 2-4 degrees below zero in the Baltic republics. It became considerably cooler in the western Ukraine. Noon temperatures were one degree above zero in Riga, 4 in Leningrad and Minsk, 5 in Kiev, and 6 in L'vov.

Warm, dry weather, favorable for field work, prevailed in the Urals and adjoining areas. Daytime temperatures were 18 degrees in Gor'kiy, 19 in Ufa, 20 in Chkalov, 21 in Sverdlovsk and Kirov, and 24 in Kuybyshev. Winter rye was stemming out in the Urals and the Middle Volga Region.

With temperatures of 16-18 degrees, it was moderately warm in the Ukraine, the Crimea, and the Transcaucasus; the rains had ceased. On 7 May, the rainfall totaled up to 10 millimeters in the Northern Caucasus and up to 20-40 millimeters on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus. These rains supplemented moisture supplies in the ground and created favorable conditions for the growth of crops. Spring wheat, sown in mid-April, had entered the bushing stage in the southern Ukraine and Northern Caucasus. Maize had sprouted. Potato plants were emerging from the ground in Groznenskaya Oblast.

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Temperatures continued to rise in Western Siberia. Daytime temperatures were 12 degrees in Novosibirsk and 14 in Barnaul. During the night of 8 May, rains fell in the steppe areas of Western Siberia.

It was warm in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. Daytime temperatures rose to 25-30 degrees.

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